

EXTRA

ALL THE LATEST NEWS

GALENA OFF.

(She Leaves for Santiago Towing the Haytian Republic.)

Not One Cent of the Indemnity Has Been Collected.

Admiral Luce Had No Instructions To Force the Payment.

Legitimate Is Afraid His Government Will Be Overthrown.

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(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, VIA SANTIAGO, Dec. 31.—

Admiral Luce, on the Galena, leaves here to-day, towing the Haytian Republic, on board of which are Capt. Compton and Owner Morse.

Admiral Luce had no instructions to force payment of the indemnity.

The Haytian Government claim the matter should be settled in the Federal courts.

The Americans are highly indignant because Admiral Luce had no instructions on this point, and expect other war ships here to settle the affair.

When the Haytian Republic reaches Santiago Mr. Morse will cable for a crew.

The political situation here remains unchanged. The Northerners are reported to have been victorious in three recent battles, and Gen. Legitime is fearful of being overthrown.

Gen. Legitime informed me yesterday that Consul Bassett was recalled on account of the San Juan affair.

Thirty Haytians have been arrested and thrown into jail. They are suspected of having attempted to overthrow the Government at Port-au-Prince.

A STAMPEDE OF ALDERMEN.

Seven Leave the Council Chamber and Compel an Adjournment.

When the Board of Aldermen met to-day and while the roll was in progress a half dozen members of the Municipal Legislature deliberately left their seats and went into the ante-room.

In the procession were Aldermen Oakley, Walker, Divver, Joseph Murray, Tait, Holland and Gauthier, and as they filed out they were headless of the roll call, which the Clerk proceeded with in the usual fashion.

This action left the Board without a quorum, and Aldermen Conkling requested President Dowling to ask Sergeant-at-Arms Henry McKee to call in the absentees. He found Aldermen Holland, Oakley, Sullivan, Tait and Butler, who had retired to the ante-room.

Alderman Oakley, who stood in the door-way, announced that the Sergeant-at-Arms would be thrown in the sewer if he came into the ante-room.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported the Aldermen in the ante-room as refusing to return to their seats, and President Dowling characterized their action as disgraceful, and adjourned the Board until 11.30 to-morrow.

Alderman Dowling said it was pretty evident why the Aldermen acted as they did, and it was hinted that the failure to have a quorum was because of a fear that the Long Island Railroad Tunnel scheme would be brought up by Alderman Hubbell.

The Aldermen who retired say that the meeting was not a legal one as they voted down a resolution to adjourn till to-day at their last meeting.

EDITOR W. E. O'BRIEN DEFIAITS.

He Speaks at a Meeting in French Park—A Summons Expected.

(BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.)

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—A meeting of tenants was called recently which was to have been held at Carrick-on-Shannon yesterday, and W. E. O'Brien was to speak at it. But it was overruled under the Coercion Act. O'Brien was on hand yesterday, but the police were in strong force and troops held in reserve, so no attempt was made to have the meeting in Carrick.

But nothing daunted, O'Brien, with a large number of the tenants, went to French Park, twelve miles distant, where a meeting was organized, which was attended by the people from all the neighboring country, as well as the faithful from Carrick.

Mr. O'Brien delivered one of his most spirited addresses, for which he expects to receive another summons from Dublin.

The Kaiser to Hear "Reinhold."

(BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.)

BREITENBURG, Dec. 31.—The Emperor William being still debilitated from publicly attending the opera or theatre, the period of mourning for his father not yet having expired, has ordered two private performances of Wagner's "Reinhold," this week, which he will attend with a few friends.

Rainy and Slightly Warmer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

Weather indications:

For Eastern New York:

Rain; slightly warmer;

Southwesterly winds.

HIS LAST LETTER.

Mayor Hewitt Sends It to the Board of Estimate.

A Complete Resume of What He Has Done for the City.

What It Was When He Took Hold and What It Is Now.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Mayor Hewitt called a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to-day, and when it convened, sprung on the unsuspecting members a letter that would occupy nearly a page of THE EVENING WORLD.

It was a voluminous resume of what Father Abram had done and thought he had done during his term of office.

In brief, the letter is intended to show how much better in every way New York is to-day than it was when Mayor Hewitt manned the helm two years ago.

After explaining why the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should be very upright indeed, and how much depends upon its judicious action, the letter clears its throat and begins.

On my accession to office, on the 1st of January, 1887, I found very grave abuses in nearly every department of the government, which were the result of the accumulation of heads of departments invariably defended themselves against these complaints by the statement that the appropriations made for carrying on the due enforcement of law and the proper discharge of the duties confided to them.

The first months of my administration were, therefore, devoted to a careful investigation of the facts, and I was driven to the conclusion that the appropriations made for carrying on the government during the year 1887 were insufficient for its proper conduct.

Nevertheless, with the means at the command of the several departments, very considerable reforms were effected. In reply to complaints, addressed to me by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, I was informed that arrests for violation of the Excise law were not followed by punishment.

I soon ascertained that this lamentable state of things was due to the fact that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was not authorized to make for holding a third branch of the court, and the services of an additional Judge were secured.

The effect was, to a considerable extent, to reduce the number of judges, and to deprive the permanent addition to the force of the Court was so apparent that the Legislature authorized the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make permanent provision for the permanent existence of the third branch of the Court.

The machinery of justice having been thus improved, a vigorous effort was made to suppress places of evil resort, and particularly those Sunday law violators, and to bring the Commissioners of Police was met by a heavy response, and the result was that, before the summer of 1887, the number of arrests for these vicious resorts were closed.

An earnest movement was also made to enforce the Sunday law, and although at the present time it is believed to be very largely violated, it is quite certain that the law is enforced with more vigor than it has been for years.

It was found necessary to appropriate to the violation are made in increasing numbers and that the offenders are, to a considerable extent, immune from punishment. I have received the punishment due to the offense.

In this connection it may be stated that no act has been passed by the Legislature which requires that such establishments shall have a license, which can only be issued by the Mayor.

Therefore, they ever reap in this city it will be due to the fact that the Mayor has granted licenses to persons who do not conduct a respectable business.

Regarding the Department of Charities and Correction, the Mayor refers to abuses in the insane asylums which were brought to his notice, and says that now there is little to be desired in the condition of these institutions.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The chapter on the Law Department narrows at length the more important legal triumphs of the city during his administration.

It was found necessary to appropriate to the Law Department for the expenses of 1888, the sum of \$1,544,400 more than was expended in 1887. This was mainly required to pay counsel fees which had been previously incurred in the proceedings to acquire the new parks and for other litigation in which outside counsel had been employed.

In the Law Department the year has been one of great activity, and in the amount of work done by the office of the Counsel to the Corporation in court the record of 1888 is unprecedented.

PUBLIC PARKS.

This about the public parks:

The addition in the budget of 1888 was \$173,900.

The condition of the public parks is admitted on all sides to have been greatly improved.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

He says he found the Health Department in a "most demoralized condition" owing to the removal of its President. Since the Board was organized, "the results have called forth general commendation." Increased appropriation, \$41,769.

NOT MUCH ABOUT THE POLICE.

A single paragraph does away with the police.

The increase for the Police Department was \$179,388.60, which was mainly used for the payment of the salaries of the additional police-men recruited by law, and for additional accommodations for the police force.

OUR STREETS NEVER SO CLEAN (?)

He asserts the streets can never be properly cleaned until we have new pavements, but says with much reason:

One of the most serious complaints in regard to the filthy condition of the streets. Prompt steps were taken to change the character of the streets, and the result was that which had been an offense to all decent people. An additional appropriation of \$209,450 was made for the purpose of cleaning the streets more frequently, and, although complaints are still rife, it is but right to say that the streets have never, within the memory of its citizens, been as clean as they are at the present time.

THE MAYOR DOES NOT SEEM SO PLEASED WITH THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, BUT INSISTS THAT IF ANY FAULT IS TO BE FOUND BLAME SHOULD NOT REST ON HIM OR HIS HEAD, BUT

upon the Common Council. Increased appropriation, \$490,559.

HE LEAVES ALONE THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. The Fire Department only gets three lines.

THE BUDGETS.

Here are the totals of the budgets:

1888, 1889.

Finance Department: \$276,000.00 \$287,000.00

L. & W. Department: \$250,544.00 \$210,544.00

Public Works: \$1,180,300.00 \$1,214,300.00

Public Parks: \$1,014,050.00 \$1,212,000.00

Charities and Correction: \$234,372.00 \$210,000.00

Health Department: \$294,277.00 \$413,300.00

Police: \$412,355.00 \$449,550.00

Street Cleaning: \$1,250,450.00 \$1,275,040.50

Taxes and Assessments: \$1,976,492.00 \$2,130,043.00

Fire: \$119,000.00 \$117,200.00

Education: \$4,303,107.00 \$4,697,008.80

Totals: \$10,525,525.00 \$10,464,158.34

OTHER MATTERS.

Following are some other statements from the letter:

In view of the normal increase of the assessed value of property it is safe to state that the tax rate for the year 1888 was 2.13, against 2.12 for the last year and 2.10 for the year 1887, being the lowest rate which the city has had to pay since the reorganization of the municipal government under its present charter.

It is especially satisfactory to note that the debt of the city has also been reduced. On the 1st of Jan., 1888, the net amount of public debt, after deducting cash in the treasury, was \$88,740,843.81. On the 1st of Jan., 1889, the net amount is \$88,134,614.17.

The year 1888, therefore, ends with a reduction in the rate of taxation, and a reduction in the total amount of the indebtedness of the city, thus justifying the prudence and wisdom with which the Board has endeavored to face the demand for necessary increased appropriations in order that the public service might be properly conducted.

LOOK AT THIS.

The Mayor adds with proper pride that under his administration the Excise unit has increased; that new parks have been acquired; that the best work on record has been done in the Amused District; that the docks have improved; that armories have been erected; that Gansevoort, Market and other streets have been widened; that the Metropolitan Museum of Art has completed an extension, and that the Manhattan Bridge has spanned the Harlem.

THE WIND-UP.

In conclusion I call attention to the fact that the credit of the city, as indicated by the price bid for its bonds, has never been so high as at the present time, and its securities command a higher price than those of any other city in the world.

It has been seen that the past two years have been a period of unprecedented activity and of solid achievement in opening the way for rapid development and inaugurating an era of general prosperity which ought to be as satisfactory to our fellow-citizens as they are gratifying to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

MARRIED TO A MADMAN.

Solomon Josephs Was Insane When He Shot His Wife.

From an investigation by an EVENING WORLD reporter this morning it appears that Solomon Josephs, who shot his wife Dora and then committed suicide, at a late hour last night, was insane, probably through unreason and unjust jealousy of his wife.

Josephs was lived at 107 East Ninetieth street. The story of the shooting, as told by the twelve-year-old boy David, who was an eye-witness, leaves no doubt about the suicide being crazy.

According to the boy's story, Josephs went out yesterday morning and got drunk. He returned late in the afternoon and began swearing at his wife and accusing her of infidelity. Between 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock he refused to listen to him any longer, and dressing herself she went, with her three children, to the home of her mother, Mrs. Meyer, at 423 East Eighty-second street.

There she remained until about 7.30, when Josephs came down to the house and demanded that she return with him.

He was in an ugly mood, and between his muttered curses he threatened to shoot his wife.

She started home with him, and on the way to Third avenue and in the horse car, he seemed to be greatly excited, so much so, in fact, that the attention of the other passengers on the horse car was drawn to him, and his strange actions were commented upon.

About 8.30 o'clock he went to bed, leaving Mrs. Josephs sitting by the dining-room table with David, his son by a former marriage.

Josephs told about in his bed, and finally got up and went to the bathroom. About 10 o'clock he came out dressed in his night gown, and walking to the table, he commanded his wife to go and take a bath. She refused, and he entered the bedroom.

A half minute later he emerged, and his wife said that in his right hand he clinched the pistol which he always carried when out on his travels—for he was a travelling salesman.

At sight of the weapon she sprang to the door and rushed downstairs, with her husband closely pursuing her. She succeeded in getting out of the door and running two houses down the street, when she was overtaken by her crazy husband.

She turned and implored him not to shoot her, but he raised his hand and fired three times. One of the balls struck her in the right breast, another in the wrist, and the other narrowly missed her head.

The madman then saw his horrible work, and, walking a step or two, he placed the smoking pistol to his forehead and fired a shot. The ball passed into his brain and he died before an ambulance could reach him.

Mrs. Josephs was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. His body was taken to the station house, where it lay all morning, and was then taken to the morgue.

A member of the family said that Josephs had driven his wife out of the house on several occasions. About five years ago he threatened to shoot her, and she ran from the house to save her life.

They went to live together again and since that time the woman's life has been one of misery.

She went to her mother and stayed there for two weeks, when one night he came to the house and climbed through a window.

He promised that if she would again live with him he would treat her better, and she consented.

They then took the flat in the house where they lived previous to the shooting.

Josephs was twice married and had five sons and two daughters by his first wife. By his present wife there are four children.

He was a member of the Sons of Benjamin and the Legion of Honor.

At the Presbyterian Hospital it was learned that Mrs. Josephs was resting quietly.

The ball had not entered her lung, and the physicians are hopeful of a recovery. She had been conscious all the night, but refused to speak of the shooting, other than ask whether her unworthy spouse was dead.

YET SHE SURVIVES.

Catherine McGuire's Terrible Leap of Three Stories.

Not a Bone of the Would-Be Suicide's Body Broken.

Her Husband Caught Her on the Roof With Another Man and She Jumped.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—A prominent member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers makes some startling assertions in an interview which is printed here this morning.

A meeting of railroad engineers has recently been in session here.

"This meeting we are holding," said the engineer, "is one of investigation rather than of action. We have learned by reports made at this meeting that all the great roads of the country, with the exception of three which run out of Chicago, have been assisting the C. & B. & Q. road financially, and boycotting all 'Q.' striking engineers who were applying for work. The magnitude of this and the figure it may put in the future may not be appreciated until I explain it a little in detail.

"Last April, when the Brotherhood was boycotting the 'Q.' road and others which were attempting to help them out, several general managers said to us: 'Raise your boycott against roads other than the 'Q.' and we will hereafter treat striking 'Q.' engineers on equal footing with others as far as giving employment is concerned. We are accordingly raising the boycott. We have just learned of the support of the Company and boycott of the 'Q.' strikers, which has apparently been known now for several weeks. We are striking from skilled, sober and reliable reports 'Q.' engineers who have travelled all over the United States looking for work. It is refused because they were 'Q.' strikers, and the refusal to employ them was the part of an agreement which covered all the roads of the country. I have, therefore, as I have stated, of three of the Chicago lines.

"Our objective of other roads have helped the 'Q.' financially is complete. To say the Brotherhood means will over the day in the next century. I take the opinion of the Corporation Counsel.

"Mr. Beckman has not resigned and will not be reappointed, nor will anybody be appointed in his place."

Mr. Smith's reappointment is alleged to be made for the purpose of preventing Mayor Grant from removing him before May 1 next, but it may be found when that date arrives that he will be claiming that his term will not expire for some years to come. This is the opinion of the Tammany men.

Mr. Mayor seemed really pleased to think that to-day was his last as chief executive officer of the great municipality of New York.

The disappointment over his failure of reelection, which has been manifested by him in almost his every act and expression since Nov. 6, appeared to have given place to a sense of a pleasant surprise—a sort of "lad's over with" sensation.

There was plenty of work mapped out for the Mayor on this last day of his term.

At the close of the day, the Board of Estimate and the Board of Public Works were to be attended to, and all the little odds and ends of the day were to be closed up.

His desk was cleared of all documents of an unofficial nature, and appeared like a pigeon-hole with its empty compartments.

Ten o'clock found him at his desk, and one of his first callers was Vice-President Dowling, who came to see him in his private office and to be chatted with him at his desk.

Late in the afternoon Mayor Hewitt appointed Edward L. Parris Tax Commissioner, in place of Edward C. Donnelly, holding over.

Mr. Parris was selected for this position some time ago, but the appointment was withheld and the rumor gained credence that the Mayor's chief clerk, Arthur Berry, was to be given this Commissioner'ship.

It was finally determined that Mr. Hewitt would become a record-breaker in this as in many other things and fail to place his private secretary in a fat berth, as his predecessors had done.

Mr. Parris is fifty-one years of age and was born at Paris, Me. He is an alumnus of Union College and was graduated from the law school of Harvard College. He studied law in the office of Rufus Choate, in Boston, and in fact was the last student who had the benefit of the great lawyer's tuition.

Immediately after graduation from Harvard Law School Mr. Parris came to this city, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of the legal profession.

He was for several years President of the Young Men's Democratic Club and has been Vice-President of the Harlem Democratic Club. The only official position he ever held was that of Assistant District Attorney for a short time under District Attorney Martine.

Mr. Parris has been connected in an official way with a hundred or more street and park opening proceedings, and has through this connection been able to obtain a pretty thorough knowledge of real-estate valuation in this city. This knowledge will assist him very materially in his new duties.

Corporation Counsel Beckman said to an EVENING WORLD reporter that he believed his term and that of the Commissioner of Public Works would expire May 1, 1889.

He would not say what Commissioner Smith's opinion is, but did say that Mr. Smith desired his new warrant of appointment to state the length of his term as is required by the Consolidated Act. Such a warrant Mayor Hewitt refused to give Mr. Smith, simply appointing him "for the present term."

Archduke Victor Serranally III.

(BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.)

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—Another member of the Imperial family of Austria has been stricken by disease. Archduke Louis Victor, youngest brother of the Emperor, is dangerously ill. The physicians pronounce the case one of gastric fever.

ANGRY ENGINEERS.

Threats of a Great Strike by a Brotherhood Man.

Railroads Have Refused to Employ the "Q" Strikers.

If This Boycott Continues, He Says, Look Out for Trouble.

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